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MONTANA LABOR MARKET

Monthly Review of
EMPLOYMENT OUTLOOK, LABOR SUPPLY, LABOR DEMAND, CURRENT EMPLOYMENT

MONTANA STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
Division of Unemployment Compensation Commission of Montana

Albert F. Root, Commissioner — M. Joe Miller, Chairman — J. J. Smith, Commissioner
Mitchell Building — P. O. Box 1728 — Helena, Montana

FL-116 — OCTOBER 15, 1952

September Labor Total Maintains High Level

Employment in Montana industry and commerce as of September 15 set a new September record at 158,000 wage earners. This was within 300 of the all-time record established in August, was 2,200 above the employment recorded in September a year ago, and 1,200 more than in any previous September. July and August of this year were the first months to top the 158,000 mark, September is the third month to reach that figure.

Most Major Industries Gain

Estimates of industrial employment, as compiled by the Commission in cooperation with the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, credit the greatest gains over September, 1951, to these major industries: manufacturing, 1,100; mining, 800; wholesale and retail trade, 800; finance, insurance and real estate, 300; industrial services and government, 100 each. Decreases which partially offset the gains were recorded in contract construction with 800 and in transportation and utilities with 200.

Manufacturing Heads List

Breakdown of the 1,100 manufacturing gain in employment into its component industries shows lumber and logging with 400 more employed, primary metal processing with 500 more, and a decrease of 100 in other metal manufacturing, for a net increase of 800 in durable goods manufacture. Nondurable goods used 200 more in food processing and 100 more in petroleum processing, with the printing industry registering no change.

Metals and Lumber Active

Refining of non-ferrous metals maintained, therefore, its upward surge in keeping with the general mineral production incident to national security needs. The lumber industry continued its seasonal advance in the face of adverse market influences and shrinkage in the residence building field. Increase in food processing arose largely from favorable weather conditions during the month. Gains in petroleum refining employment reflect the growth of oil production in Montana.

Mining Up From Year Ago

Metal mining showed 800 more employed than a year ago but is still calling for additional miners for its long-range program of expansion. Production of oil was employing 200 more workers, a figure which probably does not include all the exploration projects which have sprung up throughout eastern Montana during the season. Coal mining and quarrying each show a minor decrease.

Trade Employment Increases

Trade employment increased 400 in wholesale and 400 in retail circles, reflecting the economic effect of increased employment in the primary industries. The retail

(Continued on Page 2)

STATE EXPERIENCES FULL EMPLOYMENT AS RESERVE LABOR POOL DWINDLES

Industrial and farm demand for workers during September depleted Montana's limited labor reserve to a virtually irreducible minimum. Shortages developed in a number of areas, and in others considerable delay was experienced in filling active job openings. Unfilled demands at the end of the month included the long-standing call for experienced hard rock miners in the metal areas, carpenters and other building labor, machinists and mechanics, skilled woodsmen, stenographers, general farm hands and sugar factory operatives. A contributing factor to the widespread stringency in the labor market was withdrawal of students and teachers from summer occupations to return to the classroom.

September Sets New Low Record in Unemployment

September closed with 1,388 jobseekers at the offices of the employment service, more than 200 below the figure a month earlier when all post-war records for available labor in the state were broken. This compares with 2,304 seeking jobs a year ago, 2,578 in September, 1950, and 1,638 in the fall of 1948, when the previous low level since V-Day was reached. Of the present 1,388 active registrants for work 631 are women. Most of the normal labor demand is for men, so the supply available to meet that major demand is measured by 757 men seeking jobs at the end of September.

Pressure Eases in October

Reduction of employment at the two big government dams, especially at Hungry Horse, probably averted acute conditions last month. The status of full employment is carrying over into October, though most labor markets report an easing of pressure for new employees, according with the normal ending of heavy employment needs in industries affected by seasonal influences. Highway construction receded, largely due to completion of a score of individual contracts. A big private hydro-electric dam in the western part of the state also reached completion and released workers to other sorely pressed employers.

Favorable Weather a Big Factor

While October demands are expected to subside along seasonal lines, the month will see operations of sugar plants and harvesting of Christmas trees in the timber areas making new demands upon labor supplies. Extremely favorable weather through September and into October permitted continuance of outdoor activities on a summer schedule. The same weather conditions have enabled seasonal industries to complete their commitments at a date earlier than usual and may reflect into earlier layoffs because of that fact.

Seasonal Operators Are Waning

Railroad track repair and maintenance is one of these seasonal operations and layoffs have already begun in crews recruited for that work. Near-drought conditions in several agricultural areas have curtailed fall planting employment. Oil-surfacing of highways has been completed for the season, though temperatures have remained favorable for such work to a much later date than in normal years. Crop harvesting, aside from sugar beets, is virtually complete throughout the state, easing the labor pressure for those operations.

Insurance Claims at Low Ebb

Unemployment as measured by claims for unemployment insurance is at the lowest ebb since 1944, when wartime conditions had shrunk it to an abnormal minimum. A new low in number of claimants for that insurance was reached in September, at 484. The eight week period ending October 4 was consistently below the lowest volume of these claims for any previous single week since hostilities ceased. Placement of job applicants by the employment service maintained its customary September volume.

State Completes 19 Highway Jobs

Contracts on 18 road projects embracing 120 miles of highway and one $69,000 bridge contract were completed in the state highway system during September, temporarily reducing employment in that field. Many of those released will transfer to three road projects and six bridges involving $287,000 already under contract, and to other highway jobs in process of award.

Constructing 210 Miles of Road

Work was still in progress on 210 miles of highway in 24 units, $1,224,000 of bridge contracts for nine structures, $541,000 in two railroad passes, and a gravel stock piling contract at $132,000. These activities were using 610 men, a reduction from the previous month of 440. Another 883 were on maintenance and repair of state highway mileage, a reduction of nearly 100 from the August figure. Employment total was approximately 100 below that of a year ago.

Canyon Ferry to Finish in July

Completion of the prime contract for construction of the new Canyon Ferry dam east of Helena is now scheduled for next July. Nearly full construction crews are maintained on the project as October begins and ample labor supply for the rest of the season is at hand. About 500 are on the crew now, with prospect of heavy layoffs

(Continued on Page 2)

Along the Hiring Line --- Field Summary Oct. 1

ANACONDA, Deer Lodge, Philipsburg—(27 jobseekers; 7 men, 20 women; 2 men, 6 women over 45) Opening of school called 135 summer employees from the smelter, requiring replacement from migrants and workers returning from summer work outdoors. Housing project of 30 units at superstructure, another 50 units nearly finished. sufficient labor at hand.

BILLINGS, Columbus, Hardin, Roundup, Laurel, Red Lodge—(157 jobseekers; 91 men, 66 women; 8 men, 14 women over 45) Supply and demand fairly balanced; surplus coal miners at Roundup and Red Lodge being recalled as coal demand strengthens, some miners still employed in oil exploration. Construction constitutes the heaviest demand, retail and wholesale trade second. Indians were used in corn picking campaign and now transferring to beet harvest. Recruitment for distant government construction projects continues.

BOZEMAN, Ennis, Three Forks, Trident—(21 jobseekers; 14 men, 7 women; 11 men, 7 women over 45) New construction contracts have kept the labor supply drained. Bridge job using 35; park road section starting preliminaries this fall; cross road on Madison has 21 men employed. Potato harvest and grain harvest created heavy farm demand in September, winds up in early October.

BUTTE, Virginia City, Whitehall—(287 jobseekers; 155 men, 132 women) Increase of supply of women applicants in September, fewer men. Demand is for office workers, building trade skills, mechanics, and miners. Annual return of miners from summer jobs has begun, but will not fill demand. September hiring included replacements for students returning to classrooms from summer sales jobs, warehouse work, and railroad labor.

CUT BANK — (13 jobseekers; 5 men, 8 women; 3 men, 1 woman over 45) Nearly full employment is reflected in scant labor surplus, which consists principally of sales and office clerks. Release of building material stimulated construction demand; railroad crews kept at full strength through good fall weather. Indians recruited for apple harvest in Bitter Root and will be used for potato picking in other state areas.

DILLON — (18 jobseekers; 14 men, 4 women) Railroad has shipped out 200 gang workers after season's work. Road job to Twin Bridges fully staffed; 12 new homes in progress, several more to start. Local supply appears sufficient.

FORSYTH, Colstrip, Hysham — (12 jobseekers; 5 men, 7 women; 1 man, 2 women over 45) No major construction needs; three new homes and a motel about completed; no road jobs in progress, railroad track demand has subsided and beet harvest is handled almost exclusively by machines.

FORT BENTON — (6 jobseekers; 3 men, 3 women; 2 men over 45) All construction fully staffed, including hospital and school additions, overpass, bridge, new road project and several new homes. Railroad using some labor on laying heavier rails. Shortage of construction and farm laborers in September.

GLASGOW, Fort Peck, Opheim — (46 jobseekers: 34 men, 12 women; 6 men, 2 women over 45) Completion of road project and near completion of street work has eased labor shortages that persisted through most of September but supply is still limited. Two school buildings and nine new homes under way. Replacements for students on 13 oil exploratoin crews was a factor in September demand.

GLENDIVE, Circle, Wibaux—(2 jobseekers, men, over 45) Full employment prevails. Two housing projects to furnish 70 units under way, more in prospect. Other building programs active. Oil developments continue, drilling and setting up supply facilities. Harvest of potatoes nearly complete, beets just starting, no farm labor shortage.

GREAT FALLS, Choteau, Stanford — (171 jobseekers; 88 men, 83 women; 41 men, 24 women, over 45) Replacement of students returning to school drained the local labor market in September. Railroad demand was highest of the season, running beyond available supply. Housing project at the airbase presents a continuing demand but contract for new barracks there is temporarily held up. Experienced farm hands in demand through September and will continue in short supply until cold weather eases the program. Hiring at smelter has been active through September but will decline as winter approaches.

HAMILTON, Stevensville — (45 jobseekers; 33 men, 12 women; 11 men, 6 women over 45) Fluorspar mine at Darby now using 23 men, new road job starting, has preliminary crew of six; sugar dumps will require 20 operators in October and November.

HAVRE, Chinook, Harlem—(17 jobseekers; 9 men, 8 women; 2 women over 50) Increased demand for labor on railroad, for maintenance and operation, through September. Grain harvest completed and farm demand is declining.

HELENA, Canyon Ferry, White Sulphur Springs, Townsend, Boulder, Garrison—(74 jobseekers; 41 men, 33 women; 5 men, 14 women over 45) Fall layoffs have begun, and more in sight as cold weather shuts down outside operations. Mining demand has been steady through September, for replacement. Smelter closed one furnace, releasing 10 men. Less turnover at brickyard as job supply starts to shrink. Less demand at Canyon Ferry as it approaches completion and the usual late fall layoffs. Labor market about in balance except that demand for professional, clerical and building skills is unfilled.

KALISPELL, Columbia Falls, Hungry Horse, Whitefish — (188 jobseekers; 112 men, 76 women) Labor demand in September was on an increasing scale for workers in logging, sawmill, forestry, but was less in farm circles, particularly because cherry and grain harvests were finished. Retail employment demand also declined as the tourist season waned. Construction demand was negligible, releases from Hungry Horse employment more than filling other construction needs. Present active demand is for 90 railroad track men and 30 sawmill operatives. Clearing has begun for new aluminum plant with small crew, no ex-

(Continued on Page 3)

September Labor Total Maintains High Level

(Continued from Page 1)

gains were in food stores, automotive and filling stations, and general merchandise, with an offsetting decrease in specialty shops, curio stores, and places catering to tourist trade. Automobile garages contributed heavily to the gain in industrial services, while the increased employment in finance, insurance and real estate was in keeping with the steady upward trend in those activities.

Many Construction Completions

The decrease of 800 in construction employment was expected, in the light of completion of such projects as Hungry Horse dam, Cabinet Gorge dam, road and power line operations concerned with each, and the finishing of nearly a score of highway contracts. New employment prospects are in sight to restore the balance, including Tiber dam, an aluminum plant in the Flathead, a new lumber mill at Superior, new highway and bridge jobs, power lines and oil developments, as well as other projects.

Seasonal Curtailment Near

Fluctuations in employment totals from August figures to those of September are representative of the beginning of seasonal curtailment in tourist services, maintenance of rail lines, construction, and agricultural operations. Opening of schools added 500 in school plant employment.

State Experiences Full Employment

(Continued from Page 1)

when the weather becomes severe. Next spring's labor demand will be moderate in comparison with one year and two years before. Bulk of the cement work on the dam itself is complete, with final level reached on one section. Power house construction and installations constitute the principal labor requirement.

Hungry Horse Crews Diminished

Placing of concrete in the Hungry Horse dam in south fork of the Flathead River was virtually completed in September. Employment on that project is down to 1,000, less than half of its peak number last summer and a year ago. The first power unit is at production stage, the dam itself is completed, clearing contract is likewise about finished, and the principal road re-location and new construction is done. Labor demands in 1953 will be relatively small. Some further layoffs will occur as cold weather halts outdoor operations.

FIVE YEARS OF MONTANA INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT TOTALS, BY MONTHS (in Thousands)

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Aver.
1948	134.4	132.0	133.2	137.1	140.6	145.8	148.9	150.3	151.4	149.6	149.4	147.7	143.4
1949	137.1	135.5	137.7	144.0	147.3	151.0	150.0	150.1	149.8	148.2	146.1	143.3	145.0
1950	133.2	132.2	135.2	142.1	147.3	153.6	154.9	157.1	156.8	152.2	150.7	148.8	147.0
1951	141.9	139.6	140.5	146.2	150.6	155.3	155.8	156.7	155.8	154.6	151.7	151.0	149.9
1952	143.2	142.2	144.1	149.8	154.5	157.4	158.2	158.3	158.0				

Along the Hiring Line ---

(Continued from Page 2)

tensive demand until spring, when plant construction is to begin. Christmas tree harvest starts in October, will use about 350 workers, including self-employed persons.

LEWISTOWN, Harlowton, Ryegate, Winnett—(23 jobseekers: 7 men, 16 women) Construction program is continuing at high level. Two road projects are to start soon, building of 12 houses, a school building, and commercial structure employs all applicable skills.

LIBBY, Eureka—(15 jobseekers; 4 men, 11 women; 3 men, 3 women over 45) Labor supply in balance, transients have been sufficient for moderate new demands. Openings in sight for 15 sawmill workers and for cutters and sorters in the Christmas tree harvest.

LIVINGSTON, Big Timber — (47 jobseekers; 26 men, 21 women; 10 men, 4 women over 45) Building of new hospital employs 12 carpenters and six laborers. Seven new homes under construction; street paving project employs 20 men. Yellowstone park summer employees all released.

MALTA—(7 jobseekers; 1 man, 6 women) Demand for construction men, oil workers, and farm hands exceeded supply in September, has now subsided as season draws to close. New drilling outfits moving in. Building of canal, roads, and electric facilities keeps up construction demand.

MILES CITY, Baker, Ekalaka, Broadus, Terry—(9 jobseekers: 1 man, 8 women; 1 man, 4 women over 45) Labor market in balance, no supply and no demand, but state of full employment continues into the fall season. Railroad shop men released in August have fitted into other jobs, mostly in construction. Three building projects operating at full staff.

MISSOULA, Drummond, Arlee, Superior —(92 Jobseekers; 44 men, 48 women; 24 men, 15 women over 45) Supply reduced from August, partly by out-migration. Fewer transients appearing. Four new construction projects all manned, road jobs and oiling about finished. Construction continues at new Superior sawmill plant with full crew and no new demands.

POLSON — (51 jobseekers; 30 men, 21 women; 21 applicants over 45) Management change brought temporary separations in lumber plant, now nearly all re-employed. School building and dwellings nearing completion, will release crews during October and November. Favorable weather hastened harvest completion and agricultural demand is at low ebb.

SHELBY, Chester, Conrad — (8 jobseekers; 3 men, 5 women) Full employment prevails with substantial demand for skilled and unskilled construction men, especially carpenters, until late fall. Work is to begin on Tiber dam in October, extent of needs undisclosed. Farm demand light. Orders at first of month were for ten carpenters, 15 construction labor, 20 common labor for cleanup at oil plants, 25 extra gang for railroad.

SIDNEY—(13 jobseekers; 8 men, 5 women; 2 men, 1 woman over 45) Labor demand centers principally in booming oil activities, many in-migrants attracted by those developments constitute bulk of present supply. Beet workers arriving to meet labor needs for that harvest assist in potato fields.

THOMPSON FALLS, Hot Springs — (32 jobseekers; 21 men, 11 women; 11 men, 3 women over 45) Last of contracts incident to Cabinet Gorge dam is being finished. Other construction includes road job using 20 men and power line job nearly completed. Sharp decline in labor demand is foreseen, though lumber is absorbing many of the construction releases.

WOLF POINT, Plentywood, Scobey — (7 jobseekers; 1 man, 6 women; 1 man over 45) Withdrawal of students from jobs to return to classrooms intensified demand in a tight labor market. Construction hiring recedes as layoff season approaches. Shortage of women for office work and grocery sales. Farm work is finishing, some demand for rock pickers. Transient flow diminished.

ESTIMATED EMPLOYMENT IN NON-AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES IN MONTANA (1)

(Produced in co-operation with United States Bureau of Labor Statistics)

INDUSTRY	EMPLOYMENT			Net Change	
	Sept. 1952 (2)	Aug. 1952 (3)	Sept. 1951	Aug. 52 to Sept. 52	Sept. 51 to Sept. 52
NONAGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES	158,000	158,300	155,800	—300	2,200
Manufacturing	19,700	19,200	18,600	500	1,100
Durable goods	12,000	11,900	11,200	100	800
Lumber and timber products	7,200	7,200	6,800	0	400
Primary metals	3,800	3,700	3,300	100	500
Other (4)	1,000	1,000	1,100	0	—100
Nondurable goods	7,700	7,300	7,400	400	300
Food and kindred products	4,600	4,300	4,400	300	200
Printing and publishing	1,500	1,500	1,500	0	0
Other (5)	1,600	1,500	1,500	100	100
Mining	10,700	10,700	9,900	0	800
Metal mining	8,100	8,000	7,300	100	800
Bituminous and soft coal mining	600	500	700	100	—100
Petroleum-natural gas production	1,500	1,600	1,300	—100	200
Quarrying and nonmetallic mining	500	600	600	—100	—100
Contract construction	12,300	13,000	13,100	—700	—800
Contractors, building construction	4,700	4,700	4,700	0	0
Contractors, other than building	4,100	4,800	4,900	—700	—800
Contractors, special trade	3,500	3,500	3,500	0	0
Transportation and utilities	23,700	24,100	23,900	—400	—200
Interstate railroads	14,600	14,900	15,100	—300	—500
Transportation except railroads	3,700	3,700	3,600	0	100
Utilities including communication	5,400	5,500	5,200	—100	200
Trade	39,000	39,100	38,200	—100	800
Wholesale trade	9,000	9,000	8,600	0	400
Retail trade	30,000	30,100	29,600	—100	400
General merchandise and apparel	6,300	6,200	6,200	100	100
Food stores	4,700	4,700	4,300	0	400
Eating and drinking establishments	7,200	7,200	7,200	0	0
Automotive and filling stations	5,500	5,500	5,300	0	200
Retail trade not elsewhere classified	6,300	6,500	6,600	—200	—300
Finance, insurance and real estate	4,700	4,700	4,400	0	300
Services and miscellaneous	19,700	19,800	19,600	—100	100
Hotels, rooming houses, camps, etc.	3,500	3,500	3,500	0	0
Personal services	2,400	2,500	2,400	—100	0
Other (6)	13,800	13,800	13,700	0	100
Government	28,200	27,700	28,100	500	100
Great Falls Area (Cascade County)	14,000	14,100	13,900	—100	100
Selected Industries					
Manufacturing	2,900	2,900	2,700	0	200
Transportation and utilities	2,600	2,700	2,700	—100	—100
Trade	5,400	5,500	5,400	100	0
Services and miscellaneous (7)	3,100	3,000	3,100	100	0

(1) Estimates include all full and part-time wage and salary workers who worked or received pay during the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month. Proprietors, firm members, personnel of the armed forces, domestic servants, and self-employed persons are excluded.
(2) Preliminary estimates based on return from sample of 628 selected Montana establishments.
(3) Figures previously released have been revised on returns from 897 such establishments.
(4) Includes fabricated metal products, machinery except electrical, furniture, stone and clay products.
(5) Includes apparel, chemicals, petroleum, and miscellaneous manufacturing products.
(6) Includes commercial trade schools, auto repair services and garages, miscellaneous repair services and hand trades, motion pictures, amusements and recreation, medical and health, law offices and professional services, nonprofit membership organizations and business not otherwise classified.
(7) Same as (6) above, also includes finance, insurance, real estate and mining.

COMPARISON OF BASIC LABOR MARKET TRANSACTIONS IN SEPT., 1952, AND SEPT., 1951

Employment Service Office	New Job Applicants				Jobseekers in File				Job Placements				Employer Visits		Job Openings		U. I. Claims Week 10-4	
	Sept. 1952		Sept. 1951		Sept. 1952		Sept. 1951		Sept. 1952		Sept. 1951							
	Tot.	Vet.	Tot.	Vet.	Tot.	Vet.	Tot.	Vet.	Tot.	Vet.	Tot.	Vet.	1952	1951	1952	1951	1952	1951
Anaconda	93	29	272	81	27	4	45	4	247	40	128	25	66	55	132	111	12	26
Billings	312	57	384	97	157	33	579	166	1,607	166	961	252	256	127	469	494	68	69
Bozeman	106	48	124	64	21	10	29	6	652	204	406	149	148	145	280	273	7	10
Butte	247	19	314	11	287	32	230	13	220	29	260	72	149	143	296	399	113	154
Cut Bank	28	16	41	8	13	3	21	2	109	61	101	43	91	103	119	90	9	12
Dillon	92	32	125	39	18	8	14	2	151	59	149	48	60	90	30	36	15	6
Forsyth	22	7	19	7	12	2	32	10	50	13	53	15	60	76	25	21	1	10
Fort Benton	52	17	28	11	6	1	5	1	102	29	275	128	49	54	50	14	0	0
Glasgow	106	28	229	61	46	5	30	3	424	129	260	96	125	153	148	123	2	3
Glendive	68	32	58	20	2	0	18	7	241	71	274	48	83	30	168	93	5	1
Great Falls	253	82	323	47	171	26	268	48	622	220	1,256	306	328	315	516	758	63	114
Hamilton	22	12	26	8	45	14	98	23	341	18	206	28	173	131	93	80	8	14
Havre	37	9	94	39	17	5	10	0	380	160	431	147	157	165	256	135	2	3
Helena	141	55	373	159	74	13	119	38	517	235	552	233	127	101	458	543	18	43
Kalispell	124	39	198	48	188	28	205	33	319	86	521	212	149	235	384	668	71	37
Lewistown	72	20	78	25	23	1	47	6	184	56	177	54	127	69	79	58	15	44
Libby	9	3	36	11	15	2	27	3	41	26	64	21	21	29	72	98	6	15
Livingston	87	33	109	26	47	16	103	8	231	105	218	98	117	82	166	145	9	13
Malta	22	7	12	3	7	0	20	1	68	17	91	41	81	112	107	105	2	10
Miles City	59	21	96	35	9	0	35	4	166	73	206	73	79	115	108	146	5	18
Missoula	58	12	72	16	92	25	193	40	471	191	382	134	221	120	461	381	29	84
Polson	26	0	29	6	51	5	29	5	13	3	31	18	42	76	32	60	20	15
Shelby	28	7	38	11	8	1	46	8	180	88	236	126	106	78	248	166	11	10
Sidney	98	15	66	14	13	2	61	10	161	31	182	36	120	51	120	100	0	6
Thomp. Falls	29	6	16	7	32	5	16	2	60	27	43	21	84	60	76	103	18	15
Wolf Point	53	11	64	18	7	0	24	10	163	49	279	86	84	74	94	78	2	10
Tchr. Plcmt	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	98	40	74	25	5	2	31	32	....	....
TOTALS	2,244	617	3,224	872	1,388	241	2,304	453	7,818	2,226	7,816	2,535	3,108	2,791	5,018	5,310	511	742

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS IN SELECTED MONTANA INDUSTRIES

(Produced in co-operation with United States Bureau of Labor Statistics)
(Hours and earnings data exclude administrative and salaried personnel)

INDUSTRY	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Sept. (1) 1952	Aug. (2) 1952	Sept. 1951	Sept. (1) 1952	Aug. (2) 1952	Sept. 1951	Sept. (1) 1952	Aug. (2) 1952	Sept. 1951
All Manufacturing	$77.55	$79.16	$69.64	41.0	41.5	38.8	$1.89	$1.91	$1.79
Durable goods	82.13	82.15	70.64	41.6	41.7	38.6	1.98	1.97	1.83
Primary metals	84.75	84.68	60.75	45.4	45.4	37.6	1.87	1.86	1.62
Nondurable goods	69.71	73.82	66.27	40.1	41.3	38.7	1.74	1.79	1.71
Food and kindred products	58.70	64.12	60.20	40.7	42.5	41.6	1.44	1.51	1.45
All Mining	88.72	87.44	81.60	42.1	41.7	43.1	2.11	2.10	1.90
Metal mining	87.95	87.85	80.31	42.6	42.5	43.8	2.07	2.07	1.84
Transportation and Utilities (except railrds.)	75.39	74.93	69.89	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Transportation (except railrds.)	95.72	94.64	82.15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Utilities and communication	65.66	65.48	63.10	40.0	40.1	39.6	1.64	1.64	1.59

(1) Preliminary estimates. (2) Figures previously released have been revised on more complete returns.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION
COMMISSION OF MONTANA
MITCHELL BUILDING
P. O. Box 1728
HELENA, MONTANA

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

President
Montana School of Mines
Butte, Montana

EMPLOYMENT SECURITY MAIL
United States Postage
Accounted for Under
Act of Congress
Par. 35.4 (P) (1), P. L. & R.

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